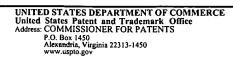


UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/669,177	09/25/2000	David L. Patton	81531PF-P	3008
7590 03/09/2004			EXAMINER	
Milton S. Sales			TABATABAI, ABOLFAZL	
Patent Legal Staff Eastman Kodak Company			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
343 State Street			2625	٥.
Rochester, NY 14650-2201			DATE MAILED: 03/09/2004	. \

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/669,177	PATTON ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Abolfazl Tabatabai	2625			
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, and If NO period for reply specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the nearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DN. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply. reply within the statutory minimum of thirty. riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT tatute, cause the application to become ABA	oly be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>0</u>	15 January 2004				
3) Since this application is in condition for allo	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 16,17,19 and 21-30 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 16,17,19 and 21-30 is/are rejected 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction are	drawn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Exan 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to	accepted or b) objected to b				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the contact of the contact	rrection is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bu * See the attached detailed Office action for a	nents have been received. nents have been received in Appriority documents have been received in Appriority documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	plication No eceived in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Sur				
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-152) 			

Page 2

Application/Control Number: 09/669,177

Art Unit: 2625

Response to Amendment/Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, (pages 6-7), filed on November 3, 2003 with respect to the rejection(s)of claim(s) 16,17,19 and 21-30 under Kaplan (U S 5,873,605) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Kaplan (U S 5,873,605) in view of Kurosawa et al (U S 6,035,059).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- **4.** Claims 16,17,19, 21--25 and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaplan (U S 5,873,605) in view of Kurosawa et al (U S 6,035,059).

Art Unit: 2625

Regarding claim 16, Kaplan discloses a personal postal product comprising:

an personal image product having a top surface and a bottom surface (column 2,

lines 13-18 and column 3, lines 18-24) said top surface having personal image having a

designated area where an official postal product may be placed, said designated area

being modified based on image characteristic of said official postal product or personal

image (column 4, lines 26-44).

However, Kaplan is silent about the specific details regarding colormetric value.

In the same field of endeavor, however, Kurosawa discloses image-processing system

suitable for colored character recognition comprising colormetric value (column 13, lines

34-41).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use colormetric value as taught by Kurosawa in the system of

Kaplan because Kurosawa provides Kaplan an image processing system which is

capable of facilitating the highly accurate character recognition on the colored input

images.

Regarding claim 17, Kaplan is silent about the specific details regarding a

personal postal product wherein the colormetric value comprises one or more of the

following;

the color composition;

color;

contrast color;

texture.

Page 3

Art Unit: 2625

In the same field of endeavor, however, Kurosawa discloses image-processing system suitable for colored character recognition comprising color (column 13, lines 34-41). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use color as taught by Kurosawa in the system of Kaplan because Kurosawa provides Kaplan an image processing system which is capable of facilitating the highly accurate character recognition on the colored input images.

Regarding claim 19, Kaplan discloses a personal postal product wherein said modification comprises is blending of color at the transition between official postal product and personal image (column 3, lines 37-44).

Regarding claim 21, Kaplan discloses a personal postal product wherein a boarder area is provided in said designed area for providing an area where said official postal product may be placed for minimizing the possibility of have a non-uniform appearance between said official postal product and said personal image (column 3, lines 37-65).

Regarding claim 22, Kaplan discloses a personal postal product wherein said personal image product comprises a label (see Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 23, Kaplan discloses a personal postal product wherein said official postal product is a stamp (fig. 1 element 10).

Regarding claim 24, Kaplan discloses a personal postal product wherein said personal image comprises an image that is printed on said personal of image product (column 5, lines 4-16).

Claims 25 and 29 are similarly analyzed as claim 16, above.

Art Unit: 2625

Claim 27, is similarly analyzed as claim 24 above.

Claim 28, is similarly analyzed as claim 17, above.

Claim 30, is similarly analyzed as claim 23 above.

5. Claim 26, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaplan (U S 873,605) and Kurosawa et al (U S 6,035,059) as applied to claim 25 above and further in view of Kara (5,717,597).

Regarding claim 26, Kaplan does not disclose the step of determining said at least one characteristic comprises digitally scanning said personal image.

On the other hand Kara teaches: The step of determining said at least one characteristic comprises digitally scanning said personal image (column 6, lines 66-67)

and column 7, lines 1-7).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use digital scanner as taught by Kara in the system of Kaplan because Kara provides Kaplan a system which the customer can do "one-stop" shopping for greeting card, an address envelop, and the appropriate postage and a further advantage of this system is that the customer select a postage indicia from a menue of available graphic configuration to correspond with the type of customized greeting card generated by the customer. Digital scanner is a high-resolution digitizer and is useful for translating between paper documents and electronic information.

Other prior art cited

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure.

Art Unit: 2625

- U. S. Patent (6,203,067 B1) to Shipston et al is cited for linerless postage stamps with cancellation ink absorbing particle.
 - U.S. Patent (6,499,654 B1) to Huff et al is cited for postcard for caring compact.
- U S. Patent (6,503,329 B2) to Patton et al is cited for modification of receiver surface to reject stamp cancellation information.
- U S. Patent (4,201,617) to Orsinger et al is cited for UV label sprayer for segregating.

Contact Information

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to ABOLFAZL TABATABAI whose telephone number is (703) 306-5917.

The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Mehta Bhavesh M, can be reached at (703) 308-5246. The fax phone number for organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

Art Unit: 2625

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abolfazl Tabatabai

Patent Examiner

Group Art Unit 2625

March 3, 2004

Jayanti K. Patel Primary Examine